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NEW-YORK THEATER.-This Evening at 8 .- "Foul NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at S.—Offenbach's Earlie Bleue.—Mile Irms; Mile, Lambello, Grand Parisan Ballet

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. For Vice Provident..... NEW-YORK: JOHN A. GRISWOLD. .ALONZO B. CORNELL. For Lieut, Governor, For Count Commissioner ALEXANDER BARKLEY. For State Prints Impector ... HENRY A. BARNUM For Clerk of Appeals CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

Luion Republican National Committee. dressed. The following is a find of the sincer's and memories of the Committee. William Challes, Chalman, Boston, Mass., William R. Challes, Secretary, Washington, B. C., Central Executive Committee—William Claffin, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Park, North Benoington, V.; William H. Challes, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Park, North Benoington, V.; William H. Kemble, No. 22th Green'st. Philadelphia: Horace Greeler, New York; H. H. Starkse eather, Norwich, Conn.; B. R. Cowen, Bellatre, Ohio; Marsh Chibings, Kaiamasea, Mich. Western Executive Committee, Beadquarters Chicago. J. R. Jones, Chicago, Ill.: Cyrus M. Alles, Vincentus 18d.; E. B. Tavior, Omalia, Southern Executive Committee, Headquarters Alimia, Ga.—M. H. Sauthworth, New-Orleans, La.; John H. Caldwell, Ingrange, Ga.; B. F. Rive, Little Bock, Ark, John H. Caldwell, Ingrange, Ga.; B. F. Rive, Little Bock, Ark, Parchie Recultive Committee, Headquarters San Francisco—George C. Gorbain, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. De Long, Virginia Chy, Nev.

Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee have their headquarters at Room 15 Fifth Avenue Hotel. All communications intended for the Committee abouil be addressed to H. R. Low, Chairman, or James Terwilliger, Secretary of Executive Committee, as above. New-York Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue.

German Grant and Colinx Campaign Club.

The Two Parties, Speech by Senator Wilson, may be found on the second page; Base-Pall.
Fire in Bank-st., A Well-Known Thief in Trouble, Three of a Gang of Robbers Killed, East Tennessee Railroad News, The Courts, and The Money Market on the third; New-Yorkers in Europe on the sixth; and Real Estate, Shipping Intelligence, and the Markets on the seventh page.

Mr. George H. Pendleton having, in his recent electioneering tour in Maine, propounded the question-" What has the Republican party "done?"-that question was explicitly and cogently answered by HENRY WILSON at the great Grant and Colfax meeting held yesterday at Bangor. We print his speech complete in this issue, and commend it to the earnest attention of all patriots. No one will complain that it does not meet the question. The Republican party has a history of which it is justly proud, and it thanks such as Mr. Pendleton for enabling it to recall and review that history. Let all ask who will, for the answer

And Henry Wilson is the man to give that answer. Born poor, he has remained so because he has consecrated his life to the noblest, highest ends. He has acted with the Whig. the Democratic, the Free Soil-with any and every party so that he might thereby advance and diffuse Human Liberty. By so doing, he has made some enemies and more revilers; but none of either class ever really doubted his integrity, his sincerity, or his devotion to the upraising of the lowly. Read his speech, we beg you, and then ask your neighbor to do likewise!

An important report by our Health authorities on the cattle-plague is printed by us to-

Gen. Robert C. Schenck has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the HId District of Ohio. Of course he will be reëlected.

Place the truth in the hands of honest Democrats by sending The Semi-Weekly Tribune into every house. It will pay.

The Central Union Grant Club of Brooklyn had another splendid meeting last night. Channcey M. Depew was the principal orator. Those present, of course, heard a good sound speech.

We think?Judge Barnard did well to refuse to admit Jimmy O'Brien's ruffians to bail. The affair at the Broadway Theater the other evening is among the most infamous we have ever known. If we have a Sheriff like Jimmy O'Brien, what can we expect from his deputies?

It is said that Gen. Rosecrans has obtained what he wanted from the Rebels sojourning at White Sulphur Springs. They have agreed upon an address to the Northern people, which is to be distributed through the agency of a Democratic Campaign Committee in Washing-

The spirit of the Rebellion has broken out at Greenport, L. I., distant about 92 miles from this city. On Friday last, at midnight, a party of disguised men, five or six in number, took Lieut.-Col. Andrew Harrison from his house, and covered him with tar and feathers, threatening his life at the same time. This act was committed by Democrats, because Col. Harrison was a supporter of Gen. Grant, his old commander.

The Italian Prime Minister Menabrea has arrived at Nice, which city now belongs to France. As there has been for months a lull in the Roman question, and as, on the other hand, there have been some misunderstandings between the Governments of Prussia and Italy on account of a recent official publication on the

portant political object. France, which is constantly courting all neighboring minor States, has long been making special effort to secure an alliance with Italy in case it should be drawn adds, "The white men of the Southern States into a war with Prussia. Nothing definite is, however, as yet known of the intentions of the Italian Government.

A few weeks ago an insurrectionary movement was made in the Turkish prevince of Bulgaria by about 300 men, who had been collected in the neighboring principality of Roumania. The Turkish Government, always desirous to represent these outbreaks as insignificant, called the insurgents brigands, but at the same time deemed it necessary to take the most energetic measures for their prompt dispersion. The success of the Turks has, however, not been so complete as was officially announced, for we learn by the Cable that a new and powerful insurrection has been prepared, and that already several new bands of insurgents have made their appearance. No trustworthy information has been recently received about the discontent in the Christian provinces of Turkey, or about the plans of Russia; but a new point in the Eastern question is the fear of the Turks that Prince Charles of Roumania pursues ambitious plans, and that his influence can be traced in the seditious movements of people of the North did not permit that questhe last months.

THE OLD ISSUE OVER AGAIN. Dearly as the American people loved Peace many of them feared that the War would end too soon. There were periods in the Rebellion when Peace would have been a greater curse than a score of battles fought on Northern soil, and the capture of a dozen Northern cities. Better that the Rebel flag had floated in 1863 over the old State House in Philadelphia, wherein the first Congress declared American Independence, than that the armistice had been granted which the Democratic party urged and the Rebel Covernment desired. Better, far better, that the war were raging now, with Grant still before Richmond, and Sherman at Atlanta, than that the people of the North had indorsed the declaration of the Democratic party in 1864, that the war was a failure, and compromise with traitors a necessity. Peace hath her blessings, and War, even in the noblest cause, cannot be other than a giant evil; but false Peace comes sometimes to a nation, crowned with thorns and robed in shame, offering short respite as the price of long misery. and perpetuating the strife which she pretends to end. Bloodshed is not the worst of evils. It is better that men should die than that principles should be destroyed. For such reasons many of us feared that peace would come too soon. After Bull Run the whole North repudiated the idea with indignation; the Union could not treat with victorious Rebellion. As the war grew older men trusted that victory would not come till Slavery had been abolished. Long before May, 1865, the loyal the Rebellion should be utterly crushed, and that the elements of treason should be extirpated. When Lee surrendered to Grant we thought that the Rebellion was ended.

Is it ended? No. From all parts of the South and from many men in the North comes the assurance that the War for the Union ended too soon. Their voices tell us that Mc-Clellan's weary and costly delays were not blauders; that Grant made an error when he closed up the war in the West, and forced the fighting in Virginia; that Sherman should have waited at Atlanta, and delayed for another year his triumphan, march to the sea. Those thus to hide even from itself. But this we magnificent combinations, by which the superior strength of the Umon was brought to bear upon every point of resistance simultaneously, were fatal mistakes. We are taught every day that the war should have been indefinitely tion therein incurred. To this we responded prolonged; that the Rebellion should have that, if this be so, then there are two distinct been crushed inch by inch, till its leaders had died in battle or fled from the country; till its armies had dwindled into bands of robbers: till it had been driven into the woods and and swamps, to starve and perish where the negro had starved and perished in the days when Rebellion was only an uplifted menace in that insulting hand which Slavery shook in the face of the Republic. Victory was as premature, we are assured, in 1865 as it would have been in 1862. Nothing was decided by the war, if we may trust the defiance now hurled at us by the South. It has gone back to 1860, and proposes to begin over

again. But there is a difference. In 1860 the country was warned that Rebellion would follow the election of a Republican President. In 1868 Rebellion is promised in case of a Republican defeat. The election of Seymour and Blair is to be the signal of another war. The Five-Twenty bonds were made payable in Rebels of the South have made it unmistakably clear that they intend that a Democratic victory shall pay them for what they lost at Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Richmond. The Lost Cause of the South is found again, and lives in the Democratic party. The Rebellion declares that Grant did not subdue it, and that it is ready to fight again. Let us

hear it speak. Frank Blair promises Revolution if he is elected. Robert Toombs declares that "the shall not stand. The grinning skeletons that shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our pose." Said Howell Cobb: "In war we drew the sword, and bade them defiance; in peace and gathering around it the good men of the North, as well as the South, we hurl into "their teeth the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for 'it, if you are." Albert Pike calls upon the roung men of the South to swear that the isquehannah and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, which no Northern Hun shall attempt to cross and live. "Secession is not dead." says Gov. Wise; "it is more alive to-day than ever. "I support Blair because he promises Revolu-"tion." J. M. Ramsey of Georgia declares that the true men of the South are ready to rally once more under the Rebel flag "and "try the issue at the cartridge-box," and promises that there are men in the North who will lead their battalions. "If we are success-"ful in the approaching contest," says The Government," says The Memphis Appeal, back swindle?

"mour and Blair," says Gov. Vance of North

Carolina, "all that the Confederacy fought for

asserts The Mobile Register, "that the counter "revolution will not be complete without more blood-letting;" and The Richmond Enquirer "have seen the day when they could use the "necessity to arise, they will use it again." "With the skull and cross-bones of the 'Lost "'Cause' before us," cries The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, "we will swear that this is a White 'Man's Government, 'We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage." Gen. Blair at the head of the militia will be 'a match for Gen. Grant at the head of the regular army," boasts Gen. Ewing. The Georgia Democratic Convention declared: There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the mili-'tary authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue."

This is enough. We might full columns with such shricks and yells of Rebellion, the echoes of 1861, but every day swells the evidence that the Southern leaders repudiate the surrender of Lee, and repay with plans of a new war the generosity which saved them from the gallows. Whether it be right or wrong that treason deserves death, it is certain that the tion to be raised; in their magnanimity they put it aside, and required of traitors no indemnity for the past, imposed no punishment for their crimes, but demanded only security for the future. It was Peace for which we longed, and are we now to learn that we were wrong in seeking to establish Peace in the spirit of mercy rather than in that which demands an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth? We must believe so, if we can believe Frank Blair, Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb. the leaders of the Democratic party North and South, and the unanimous voice of the Rebel press. In 1860 and 1861 these identical threats were made by the same men, but the patriotic masses could not credit their sincerity, till the attack upon Sumter proved that the South was in deadly earnest. It is the duty of the American people to profit by that terrible experience. We are warned by the Democratic party itself that its triumph means War; that it intends that Blair and Seymour shall establish the principles of the Confederacy. That warning it would be criminal folly to despise. It is Grant who represents in this contest the great cause which he represented in the war, and only by his election can Peace and Order be preserved and permanently established.

THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT We desire to fix the attention of the capitalists and business men of our City on the fact that the supporters of Seymour and Blair are now unanimous in favor of the pelicy of paying off the Five-Twenty bonds of the Government by a vast new issue of Greenbacks. When that policy was first propounded our men of the United States were resolved that New-York and other Eastern Democrats scouted it as the folly and crime it really is. Horatio Seymour came down here and made a speech, demonstrating its fatal impolicy. The World paraded that speech as an exposé of true Democratic doctrine. But Horatio has swallowed his convictions as he swallowed his pledges that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency, and is now running on an unequivocally Greenback platform. The World has, of course, imitated his topsy-turvy attitude with servile alacrity, but with a hang-dog air that betrays its consciousness of guilt. It crawls and dodges behind Senator Sherman's say-so, and seeks

> shall not permit. The World now says that the act authorizing the Five-Twenties is "the contract," which is to determine the nature and extent of the obligaelements of that contract which are fatal to The World's theory, viz.: 1. The Greenbacks shall at no time exceed the sum of \$150,000,-2000" 2 They are to be at all times convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into "an equal amount of the bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United years from the date thereof."

> What is the answer to this statement? Who makes any ? The World stands dumb before it. It practically concedes that our position is impregnable. We quoted literally all the sections of the act which have any bearing on the point. If there were any way to escape our conclusion, would not The World have wriggled

into it? Mind that the position we combat is that the Greenbacks at the pleasure of the Government after five years from their date respectively. We, contesting this, cite the text of the act (not a line merely) showing that the Greenbacks are thereby made convertible into Five-Twenties at the pleasure of the holder. Let us suppose, then, that this act is "the con-'tract," this provision is a vital part of it. If the Government has a right to pay off the bonds in Greenbacks, the same act gives those who are thus paid off a right at once to present Reconstruction acts are null and void, and those Greenbacks at any sub-Treasury, and obtain therefor their full amount in new Fivehave been set up in our midst as legislators | Twenties, drawing six per cent. interest in gold, and which the Government cannot again party has expressly appointed for that pur- pay off till they in turn shall have run five years; when, if they are paid off in Greenbacks, the holders may at once fund them again we gather up the manhood of the South, and in Five-Twenties, and be again secure from raising the banner of Constitutional equality, redemption for at least five years. Who disoutes it ?

Now, consider also the express stipulation that the Greenbacks shall never exceed in amount \$150,000,000, and it is clear that if the act and not the bond is "the contract," all that can be effected by paying off bonds in Greenbacks is to keep us perpetually paying six per cent, interest in gold on the great bulk of our Debt, when we might, simply by being honest, fund it in new bonds at five per cent., and probably still lower. Does not the Greenback swindle plainly propose that our [country shall serve the Evil One for even less than his usual wages? We insist that the Legal Tender act plainly cannot mean both that the bonds are redeemable in Greenbacks, and that the Greenbacks are fundable at the holder's pleasure in Five-Twenty bonds; and, as the Mobile Tribune, " we shall gain all that we lost act expressly says the latter, it cannot possi-"in the 'Lost Cause," "The country is by bly mean the former. Is there any answer to "far too large to remain very long under one this? And, if not, what becomes of the Green-

and the day will come when the South will -The World tries to deny that Mr. Stevens be independent." "By the election of Seyreferred to the Legal Tender act when he spoke of the principal being "payable in gold," redeemable in gold," "payable in coin," &c. will be won." The Mobile Tribune declares This is paltry quibbling. Congress was dethat "the great Democratic party will rise in | bating the policy of issuing Legal Tender notes, its might, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in and Mr. Stevens was vigorously advocating war of 1866, many will be inclined to attribute war of 1866, many will be inclined to attribute also for the first like schemes. Gen. N. B. Forrest made a able in Five-Twenty bonds, and it was those time. There is a "Life of Christ" by one Dr. to the journey of Minister Menabrea an im
"many Democrats at the North who believe," bonds which Mr. Stevens repeatedly referred Strauss, and perhaps Dr. Ewer did say in which he declared in offset that though he inclined to attribute our notice also for the first like schemes. Gen. N. B. Forrest made a Albany. In the total policy. The bill made those notes fundable in Five-Twenty bonds, and it was those played here to-day, the Nationals won in eight innings.

Strauss, and perhaps Dr. Ewer did say in which he declared in offset that though he in the second sec

to as payable in coin at the expiration of "Strauss," while J. J. heard, admired, and untwenty years. He replied to those who argued derstood with his elbows. Facts, however, do in case the loyal militia were called out to inthat trustees, executors, administrators, &c., would defraud widows and orphans by paying off in depreciated "Legal Tender" obligations "bullet, and, if God in His anger permit the which justly called for gold; and he urged that those Legal Tender notes, being fundable in bonds that called for specie, might be thus paid and received without hardship. Such is the naked truth.

WITHOUT BUTLER.

We have heard of "a world without water," of spendthrifts with "ne'er a red," of hands at whist without a trump, of table orators without a word to say for themselves, of church-members without any religion, and of starving unfortunates without a-morsel of bread; but each of these conditions would seem to be one of exuberant supply in comparison with the melancholy destitution which would befall the Democratic party in general, and The World and Mr. Brick Pomeroy in particular, if Gen. Butler should be snatched from this sublunary scene. We believe that the strictest offices would admit that The World has an insurable interest in Gen. Butler's life. As he has never done an aet, as he has never made a speech at all satisfactory to that journal, so it is probable that while he lives he will continue to stimulate its critical discernment, arouse its patriotic ardors, kindle its righteous indignation, provoke its brillant fancies, and feed its salient flow of wit. Fortunately, he can bear a great deal. In all his Congressional renconters, he has shown rather a remarkable ability to take care of himself, and the mob in this city, after trying the whole gamut of howls and yells, was extremely astonished to find the object of its wrath still unsilenced. They talked in New-Orleans quite freely of assassinating the General, but somehow the result was far from agreeable to the enterprising Rebel mind. He isn't exactly the man to be killed by an epigram or snuffed out by an article; he probably laughs in his sleeve at the elegant sarcasms of The World, although some of them must reduce him to the condition of a philosophical martyr; he bears the energetic raspings of The Brick with miraculous quanimity; and as all these lies and libels seem o give their utterers an exquisite pleasure, and their object no pain at all, why should not this babbling stream of detraction, at once muddy and musical, flow on for several years to come i At any rate, we beg all those who are scandalously minded not to be the least sparing of their aquafortis out of regard for Geu. Butler's feelings. The paper pellet destined to kill him hasn't yet been masticated, and probably never will be. His defamers will find out in time that he isn't exactly the man to be squirted to death, and that the foul water from their syringes always falls lamentably short of the mark at which it is such a recreation for them to aim. They may be assured that the General knows well enough when to retort and when to keep contemptuous silence, and it is hardly ipon Trny, Blanche, and Sweetheart that he is ikely to bestow the coveted honor of a stray kick. The harmonious pack may yelp till doomsday if it pleases. It will do nobody any mortal injury.

One thing, however, we confess, surprises us. If the little dogs consider Gen. Butler to be the most contemptible of mankind, it is very strange that by their conspicuous and constant enmity they should insist upon elevating him to a position of first-rate public importance. Some of the gentle-voiced damsels of the South, who thought that a nation could be scolded into existence and perpetuity, nicknamed Gen. Butler "the Beast;" and if they found any satisfaction in this spirit of feminine vehemence, we dare say the General had no objection to their amusing themselves in their own natural way at a time when restraint upon their tongues might have resulted in mortal inward agitations. It is true that the sensitive creatures were not allowed to insult Union soldiers in the street, but how they must have chattered and chided in the privacy of the bondoir! How particular they must have grown in their zoological classification, selecting those animals which were their pet aversions, or which they regarded with respectful timidity, and applying their names to the unfortunate Major-General! We shouldn't wonder if in this way poor Butler was sometimes States after five years, and payable twenty likened to a rhinoceros, or perhaps a hippopotamus! Fortunately, if these indignities were ever inflicted, they did not come to his ears,

> The Government confided to Gen. Butler a somewhat thankless task-the restoration of law and order in a city not particularly lawabiding and orderly in the best of times, and at that critical moment full of desperate adventurers and turbulent rufflans who for months had been unchecked in their career of licentions and brutal audacity. The service was undertaken, and no man can say without falsehood that it was not performed with all possible consideration for the feelings of the peaceable citizens, and without any consideration whatever for the feelings of the openly traitorous, the secretly knavish, and the impudently violent. It was impossible for Gen. Butler to please those who persisted in calling themselves a conquered people." It was equally impossible for him to please those Northern sympathizers who were sorry that New-Orleans had fallen into our hands at all. It is equally impossible for him now to please Mr. Pomeroy and The World. But while he gives them occupation, they should at least mingle a little gratitude with their wrath.

They might have broken his heart!

The World has a correspondent at Richfield Springs upon whose intellectual faculties, and especially that of memory, those waters seem to have had rather a remarkable effect. This gentleman signs himself "J. J.," by which we suppose that we are to understand a sort of intensified "Jenkins," or two single Jenkinses rolled into one. A pious man he is, however; and going to church at Richfield, he heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ewer of Christ Church in this city, which moved him to write a letter to The World, in which he speaks of Dr. Ewer in terms which must fill the bosom of that divine with rapture. "Splendid elecutionist!" cries Jenkins. "Such insight into human nature!" adds Jenkins. "And such knowledge of modern theological literature !" add we. For, according to Jenkins, as no doubt the Doctor will be surprised to learn, he alluded in his sermon to certain works with which the reading public thus far is quite unacquainted. The first of these is "Renan's 'Ecce Homo;" 'Gladstone's Commentaries" comes next; then follows "Stuard's Life of Christ." There is an English book called "Ecce Homo" which has been attributed to several writers, but now, we believe, for the first time to the skeptical Frenchman. Mr. Gladstone did write a review of "Ecce Homo," but this is the first time we ever heard it entitled "Commentaries." As for "Stuard," who, according to J. J., wrote "The Life of Christ," we confess that he is

not appear to be the strong points of Jenkins. He deals most beautifully with matters of the imagination. He has discovered that Dr. Ewer was "educated as an actor!" "Hence," says Jenkins, his "splendid elocution." But Dr. Ewer, though formerly an editor, was never "an actor." Pray, how will the bewildered J. J. account for his "splendid elecution" now ?

THE BRICKLAYERS STRIKE.

The fight between the bricklayers of this city and the master masons continues, there being apparently no disposition to yield on either side. This is bad both for the employers and the operatives; and the circumstance is the more to be regretted in that so far it seems improbable that the present conflict will in its results contribute anything toward the effectual cure of an evil that has now become chronic. We allude to the frequency of those ruptures between the employers of labor and their workmen, known as strikes. It appears to us that cooperation is the only feasible mode of settling the question of the antagonism between Capital and Labor, and of thus putting a final stop to dissensions fruitful of pecuniary loss to both sides, and of bad blood. A strike, look at it in whatever light you please, is virtually an attempt at coercion, and such attempt is almost certain to provoke resistance on the part of those whom it is sought to influence thereby. In case of that resistance assuming a sturdy character, the greatest sufferers from the conflict are almost invariably the strikers, who, from the very nature of the case, cope with the capitalist on very unequal terms. And it frequently happens that after the operatives on strike have exhausted all the resources at their command, both of their own hard-earned savings and of outside contributions, they are compelled to yield to a stern necessity, resuming work at the old rate of wages, or, at the best, receiving, in most cases, a hardly appreciable advance of pay. Even when the strike ends in a compromise, the settlement is, after all, a sorry affair, generally speaking, for the workman. Now, if the bricklayers of New-York want to do the right thing, instead of continuing their fight with the master masons, which is in fact contending for the dependent position, let them strike out boldly for cooperation-as we believe they contemplate doing-and put themselves in the way of becoming their own bosses, and of getting the full benefit of their earnings. In making this suggestion-or rather in repeating it, for we have advised such a course before-we are not recommending any visionary scheme, but something that has been the subject of experiment in different countries and under various conditions, with the happiest results. There are at present in existence numerous industrial cooperative associations in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries, all in a prosperous condition; and some of these copartnerships of laborers have from very small beginnings grown into large and flourishing establishments. Within the last two or three years the system has been introduced into this country, and we need only point to the Cooperative Iron Foundery at Trey, in this State, to show what it is capable of accomplishing. The fate of the bricklayers of our city is in their own hands; and if they would be counseled by us they would cease to fight for wages, and at once set about organizing to obtain that independent position which is open to honest and well-directed industry. Let us add here the expression of our fear that the cause will gain inothing, as regards popular sympathy, by any course of action so nearly approaching to tyranny as the attempt to dietate to master masons the terms upon which they shall employ apprentices. President Johnson has done nothing more

handsome than to appoint Mr. Perry Fuller to tion would be a good thing for the negro in the vacant office of Collector in New-Orleans. A prejudiced Senate rejected the name of Mr. Fuller when presented for the high office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and, in doing so, wantonly interfered with the President's desire to show his appreciation of Mr. Ross's vote on the question of Impeachment. But the President, with that stern constancy of purpose which has made him in every respect the Second Jackson of the Republic, has recognized the claims of Mr. Ross upon him and named Mr. Fuller as Collector of Customs for Louisiana. That district has been one of the worst-managed districts in the country, and has probably returned as little revenue, all things considered, as any other. This will give Mr. Fuller a fine chance for improvement. If Mr. Ross has any other friends that he wants put in office, now is the time to name them. The President is in the humor, and nobody knows how long it will last.

We beg leave to announce that Mr. John Allen of New-York, prominently known as The Wickedest Man in New-York," will shortly take the stump for Seymour and Blair. Mr. Allen and Mr. Brick Pomeroy will stump the city together, and, when the weather gets a little cooler, take a tour through the State. We bespeak for these "red-hot" gentlemen an enthusiastic reception by the unterrifled Democracy. Mr. Allen believes that this is a white man's country; that plowholders have rights which bondholders are bound to respect, and that the time has come for the white man to crush the degraded negro who is endeavoring to usurp the Government. He appeals to his fellow-citizens to rise up and rally round the great statesman Seymour and the illustrious Gen. Blair, the two most fitting representatives of the Water-st. Democracy. When Brick Allen and Brick Pomeroy get into the the rural districts we shall have lively times.

The Hon, John Morrissey assures the public that he will support Seymour and Blair. As John is a candidate for reëlection to Congress on the Democratic ticket, we consider this assurance superfluous. "Those who know me." adds John, "understand my fidelity to the Democratic party. I claim the right to differ in regard to nominations, but never bolt regular nominations."-That may be well for a candidate to say; but we assure the Hon. J. M. that bolting is an exercise of man's free, intelligent, conscientious choice, of which he will appreciate the wisdom and the patriotism as he grows older and less ambitious. A good many Democrats bolted his nomination two years ago, and very many more now bolt that of Seymour and Blair, as he is evidently inclined to do, but his rule "never" to do the like forbids. And we think even J. M. will admit that, if a man ever bolts, such a nomination as was made in Tammany Hall must provoke him to do it now.

The Southern Rebels are still acting the old fable of the wolf and the lamb drinking at the stream, and berating us for their own warwanted peace, he was determined to have war terfere with the Ku-Klax Klan; and as soon as hostilities commence, he added, "I will tell "you that I shall not shoot any negroes so "long as I can see a white Radical to shoot Gen. Forrest seems to be spoiling for a fight and his frantic cries for a peace which only his own party endangers, remind us of the wild appeals of the mature Miss Miggs to the rioters, in "Barnaby Rudge," not to kiss her,

The World asks: "Can we forget that our own earrying trade, which is 1851 was almost wholly done under the American flag, a nearly monopolized in 1888 by European bottoms? Can we forget that we, who in 1851 were the most lightly taxed, are now in 1868 the most heavily taxed people of Christendom !

-No. Sir! we can't and won't forget any of these things. Nor will we forget that the men who burned and scuttled so many of our yessels, are now yelling themselves hoarse for Seymour and Blair-that Howell Cobb, Toombs, Wade Hampton & Co. plunged the country into civil war, without right or reason, and thereby made us "the most heavily taxed " people of Christendom," and you are now trying to restore them to power. The People say

The World says:

"We are struggling to-day under the burden of a public debt hardly less in amount and more severe in its pressure upon the people than the public debt of Eugland. We have contracted this debt in a desperate and saugusary struggle to settle American questions by European methods."

-True for you! The American method of settling political disputes is by ballots. Your party revolted from that mode, and attempted to reverse the verdict of the ballot-box by bayonets. You were thoroughly beaten in it; but your attempt cost the country Half a Million lives and Five Billions of property. Ought ballots now to restore to power those who, scorning their verdict, appealed therefrom to bayonets?

We have received from Mr. John. H. White a copy of a beautiful Grant medal struck in Geneva, Switzerland, for a Republican Club organized in that city. It has a fine head of Gen. Grant on one side, and on the other his words. "I intend to fight it out on this line "if it takes all Summer," surrounding the legend, "Patient of toil, serene amidst a arms, 'inflexible in faith, invincible in arms," We believe Mr. White has other copies of this

Gen. Forrest entreats the colored voters of the South "to stand by the men who raised them, who nursed them when they were sick, and took care of them when they were little 'children," who are their best friends, and will do as much for them as anybody can do. But Gov. Swann assures the freedmen that they have no friends at all in the South, and as soon as military protection is removed "their sun will go down in darkness and "oppression."

The Radical party is reproached for having

kept in existence the Freedmen's Bureau long after it ceased to be necessary for the protection of the negro; but Gov. Swann declared in a recent speech to a Democratic meeting in York, Penn.: "Just as sure as you live, when 'you move the negro from the protection of 'the Freedmen's Bureau and the military arm which now protects him, his sun will go down "in darkness and oppression." Gov. Swann says that the negro has profited

nothing by the Reconstruction acts, because "he "is no nearer to amalgamation and political "and social equality than he was before." What becomes then of "the degradation of the " white race under the heel of the negro" upon which every Southern orator enlarges f And does Gov. Swann think that social amalgamaany sense ?

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

BROTHERS: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, to cooperate with the call of Robert Ellis, esq., relative to a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, for the purpose of demonstrating our feelings in the loss of our late friend and benefactor, the Hon, Thaddens Stevens, to be held at the chamber of the Freedmen's Bank, No. 150 Elecker-st., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, Aug. 28, 1868. All of our live men are expected to be present, without further notice.
NATHANIEL B. LEWIS, President.

JAS. ANDERSON, J. W. DUFFIN,
ROBERT ELLIS. E. V. CROSSY,
GEORGE W. FRANCIS, W. J. F. TAYLOR, Sec'y
Executive and Finance Committees.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. David L. Swayne, LL.D., late Presi dent of the University of North-Carolina, died yesterday, Some weeks ago, he and Prof. Fetter were thrown from a wagon, and Mr. Swayne was seriously injured. His death is attributed to the injury. On Wednesday he was cheer ful, and indulged hopes of recovery.

The Hon. James Mann, member of Congress from Louisiana, the only Democratic Representative from that State, died on Wednesday. Mr. Mann was born July 20, 1822, in Gorham, Me., and was consequently in his 47th year. He was in the Legislature of Maine several sessions as Representative and Senator, subsequently held an office in the Custom House at Portland, was Treasurer for Cumberland. County, and acted as Paymarker, during for Cumberland County, and acted as Paymaster during the Rebellion, principally in the Army in the Guif States. He settled finally in New-Orleans, and was elected these to the XLth Congress. He was a man of considerable

Capt. H. B. Nonez of the United States rev-Capt. H. B. Nonez of the United States revenue outer service died at his residence in Wilmington on Tuesday morning, in his 65th year. He entered the merchant service when 18 years of age, and was appointed Lieutenant in the revenue service by President Jackson in 1880. He was assigned to the Philadelphia station in 1888. During the Seminole war in Florida he commanded the cutter Jackson. In the Mexican war he was in command of the cutter Forward, and participated in the naval operations preceding the capture of Vera Cruz by Gen. Scott. During the Rebellion his vessel was employed in blockade duty in Chesspeake Bay, of Beaufort, N. C., and other ports.

THE FENIANS-THE UNION CONVENTION. A Union Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood was held, yesterday, in accordance with a call made by Mr. Savage, the Chief Executive. The call was made with the view to establish union and cooperation among with the view to establish union and cooperation smoog the Fenians in America, irrespective of party. There were quite a number of delegates and invited guests pre-sent. Mr. Savage opened the Convention. The Commit-tee on Credentials announced the arrival of two delegates from the Irish refugees, and also one delegate from Com-pany H, I. R. A. Col. J. J. Brown of Boston was elected permanent chairman, and made an address, in the course of which he said that he had taken an active part in the Canadian invasion. Mr. Savage made an eloquent speech and said that he was not in favor of any party, but that he was with every Irishman whose intention was to serve Ireland. The Convention will reassemble to-day at 10 s. m.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have instituted a suit against the Atlantic and Facilic States Telegraph Company for an injunction restraining defendants from transmitting dispatches within the boundaries of California, and for \$50,000 damages, by reason of the Atlantic and Pacific Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Companies Constructing their lines in close proximity, and removing the poles on the plaintiff's line.

NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB AT NEWTON, MASS. Boston, Aug. 27.—The New-York Cricket Club closed their visit to New-England to-day by playing a single day's match with the Nonantam Club, on their grounds, at Newton. The New-Yorkers were in hard luck, being defeated easily. The New-York Club made fin the first inning, and 44 in the second inning, with 7 wickets to fall; and the Nonantum Club made 120 in the first inning and 54 in the second inning.

DEATH OF A BOSTON ACTRESS. Boston, Aug. 27 .- Mrs. McClannin, an actress

VICTORY FOR THE NATIONALS.